# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1841. [NO. 1244.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜



## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

## SPRING GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
5 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap
5 do Irish Linen,
0 do Calico, some superior style,
perior French Emb'd Lawns,
o English Printed ditto,
cked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,
h many other articles, comprising a very large rtment;—all of which being purchased at the late kage Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced es for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual tomers.

*March* 30, 1841. 43tf

## MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work as to utility, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

*Fayetteville, March* 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed:

J. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

## SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Factory Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land and several good situations for building. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be sold in several lots if desired.

Also, the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Green Streets, in Fayetteville.

THOMAS GRIMES.

*March* 1, 1841. 39tf

☞ If not previously disposed of, the above property will be sold at Auction at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 8th of April at 12 o'clock, together with some other articles, on a credit, six months credit.

THOS. GRIMES.

## State of North Carolina.

*His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.*

WHEREAS I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President of the United States*, the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st thereof) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act concerning the mode of electing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72d.*) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the said Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing the Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of counting the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this my Proclamation, further require the Freemen of this State aforesaid, to meet in their respective Counties, at the places aforesaid, and at the places established by law therein and there to give their votes for Representatives," in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
JOS. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.
*March* 31, 1841. 42-3w.

## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term*, 1841.

Sila Willis vs. Heirs at Law of Simon Willis, deceased.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Patrick Willis, Matthew Freeman and Sarah his wife, John Willis and Dorothy Willis, Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, successively, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them and a Writ of Dower granted according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday of February, 1841.

SDH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
*March* 23, 1841. 42-6w

## FOR SALE.

1350 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
50 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Molasses,
25 do N. O., P. R. & St. C. Sugar.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

*March* 31, 1841. 43-3w

## DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.

*Fayetteville, March* 23, 1841. 42tf

## FOR SALE.

FIFTY-THREE Shares of the Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Apply to JOS. CARMON.

*March* 24, 1841. 42-4w.

## MULES FOR SALE.

FIVE likely young MULES for Sale. A bargain will be given if applied for soon. Apply to

COOK & CO.

*March* 23, 1841. 42-tf.


NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

*December* 15, 1840. 28tf


## New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

*October* 5 1840.

## TRUST SALE
### OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by William R. Carmon, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 20th April next, the following

### LANDS & IMPROVEMENTS,

In the County of Cumberland:—

One half of 440 acres of Land, on both sides of Little Rockfish, joining the Rockfish Factory lands.

One half of 500 acres near said Factory, on the West.

200 acres on both sides of Big Rockfish.

640 acres on both sides of Rockfish and Sandy Run.

349 acres on both sides of said creek, near the last tract.

641½ acres on both sides of Rockfish, including the Saw Mill.

649 acres on both sides of said Creek, joining the last described tract.

100 acres, near the Lower Mills on Rockfish.

100 acres, near the said Mills, being part of 300 acres granted to Thomas Finney.

640 acres on both sides of Big Rockfish, near J. Davis's.

640 acres, joining Colin McRae's and Black's lands, near the Rockfish Factory, on Little Rockfish.

640 acres, joining Jno. McPherson's lines, on both sides of Rockfish.

About 1300 acres on North side of Big Rockfish, between Jumping Gully and Puppy Creek.

104 acres on the West side of Cape Fear River, joining Carver and others.

And on Wednesday the 21st April, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of W. R. Carmon, on the Wilmington Road,—

*Six Negro Slaves, two Wagons and four Mules, one Cart and three Horses, and all his stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a set of Blacksmith's Tools and a set of Carpenter's Tools, a quantity of Corn and Forage, &c. &c.*

Terms liberal and made known at the Sale.

JOS. CARMON, *Trustee.*

*March* 23, 1841. 42ts

## POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, was found in the road near Fayetteville, a few days ago. The owner can obtain it by describing, and paying for this advertisement. Call at this Office.

*March* 24, 1841. 42tf

## VALUABLE LAND
### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

*Moore County, March* 22, 1841. 42-1m

## $200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is a stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

*Riggs' Mill Roads, Williamson county, Ten.,* 7tf
*July* 4, 1840,

## 25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Dec.* 15, 1840. 28tf

## For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*Sept.* 23, 1840. 16tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, March* 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW
***Tailoring Establishment.***

## E. D. KINSLEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

### TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

*February* 25, 1841. 39tf

## FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrotula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

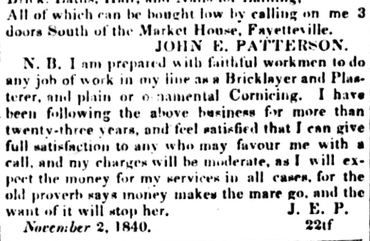
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

*November* 2, 1840. 22tf



## GARDNER & McKETHAN,
***Carriage Makers,***

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1841.

## FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

*October* 29, 1840. 22tf

## NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

*Wilmington, N. C., Oct.* 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

*Fayetteville, N. C., Dec.* 28, 1840. 30tf

## At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
176 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
34 pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*November* 2, 1840. 22tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.

E. LOVE.

*Richmond County, Feb.* 19, 1841. 38-tspd

## BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTED
## FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulcy, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyœna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

*Fayetteville, February* 2, 1841. 36-tf.


## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term*, 1841.

William Yarbrough vs. Jeremiah Shepperd.

Original Attachment, levied on one hundred and eleven acres of Land, lying on the West side of Big Mountain Creek, on the Three Mile Branch, adjoining the lands of Auzey Pankey and others, as the property of Jeremiah Shepperd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That notice be given by public advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him on this attachment.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Rockingham, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1841.

[40] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]


## BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

*January* 11, 1841. 32tf

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

### C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, August* 24, 1840. 12tf

## Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

*August* 24, 1840.

## NEW GOODS.

### JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

## Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

*Fayetteville, May* 25, 1840. 90tf


### MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. David O. Shattuck has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Mississippi. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this gentleman. He was, a few years ago, a travelling Methodist Minister, and belonged to the Virginia and North Carolina Conference. He is a man of sterling integrity, strong mind, and possesses great energy of character. He is a self-made man. He came to this State from New England a poor pedlar. While engaged in vending his wares, he applied himself studiously to his books. He soon located, and after having established an enviable character for sound morality and piety, he presented himself as a candidate for the ministry, was received into the Methodist connection, and labored as a travelling preacher until the year 1828, when he removed to the West. He soon *wed* his way to the Bench in Mississippi, where he has distinguished himself as an able Judge; and now he is about to be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

Judge Shattuck presents a brilliant example of individual effort and success, and of the beauty and excellence of our republican system, under which men may raise themselves by their own merits from the humblest walks of life to the highest stations in the Government; and his success ought to stimulate and encourage the hundreds and thousands of our youth who are entering upon life with no brighter prospects than those which dimly shone upon his early pathway, to diligent, vigorous and persevering efforts. All may not attain to the highest point of eminence; yet every one can do something for himself and his country; and his motto, at least, ought to be "I'LL TRY."—*Raleigh Star.*

### A SUB-TREASURY CHEST.

FROM THE DETROIT ADVERTISER.

We had a hearty laugh the other day over a monstrous iron Sub-Treasury Chest, sent on here by the General Government for the use of Mr. Land Office Receiver KEARSLEY. It is some ten feet in height, and duly proportioned, with an immense door, large enough for a pair of French ponies to pass through, and with a sufficient interior to furnish sea-room for a "juvenile seventy-four." It weighs some five or six tons, and was brought to this city at an expense of about $500 freight. And yet the sub-treasurer makes no use of it. It is deposited in one of our hardware stores, a monument of the folly of the sub-Treasury humbug. The Major should carry this chest with him on his next electioneering tour. It would very forcibly illustrate to the people the beauties of the bill which has been blasphemously termed "the second Declaration of Independence."

What if you have failed in business. You still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world again.

*Privilege of the Ladies in Leap Year.*—In an ancient Anglo-Saxon law, *which still remains in force*, it is enacted: "Albeit as often as Leape Yeare doathe occurre, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne, in matter of courtshippe, love, and matrimonie; soe that when the ladie proposeth, ytt shall not be lawful for menne to say her nae; but shall receive her proposall in all good courtesie."

*The Inaugural.*—The Richmond Star makes the following just and excellent remarks on President Harrison's Inaugural Address:

"We were highly amused with Mr. Ritchie's comments upon the Inaugural Address last Saturday. The address is simply the declaration of the Chief Magistrate, under our Constitution, of his views of that Constitution. No breath of party or prejudice stained any portion of it, but the whole is a pure dispassionate declaration, to the sentiments of which, no one who loves his country can dissent in any particular. But, Mr. Ritchie enquires with indignation, why did he not do this, why did he *not* say that, why did he not assert one thing, why did he not repudiate another, why did he not come out at this point, and go in at that—the whole meaning, as far as we can see being—why did he not ask Mr. Ritchie how he should write it, instead of giving his own notions of the matter. We like the paper, because it is neither Whig nor Locofoco. It is a draft of our political fabric, and if the President will but sustain the Constitution as far as he can, upon the grounds there drawn, he will merit the applause of no partizan, but of every good man.

*Bee Culture.*—One of the most profitable departments of industry is the raising of bees. They require very little attention, and the profit from them is certain. It is calculated that bees will make three times as much honey as they need for their winter subsistence, thus giving two-thirds of their labor, as it were, to their landlord for the rent of their habitation. By the recent improvements in the construction of hives, the surplus honey can be removed without, as was the case in old fashioned hives, destroying the industrious tenants. These hives are also made to be ornamental, and may be placed in a chamber, with a communication with the open air by means of a tube, or even a drawing room window, and thus while the ladies of the family sit at work, they have a continual fund of amusement in watching the internal economy of the hives as seen through the little glass windows at the sides and ends.

*New York Times.*

BOSTON, March 17.

An amusing incident sometimes occurs to vary the dull monotony of Legislative proceedings. Such was the case in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, as will be seen by the following extract from the Legislative report of the Advertiser:

"Mr. Allen, of Northfield, called for the report of the Committee on Agriculture.

"Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, the chairman of that committee on the part of the House, said that he *could* make a written report, but that he imagined gentlemen would be satisfied with the facts he should state. One subject only had been referred to that committee. It was *the petition of a Chippaquiddic Indian for leave to build a pound in his pig pen.* The committee had, he believed, had two public hearings on this subject, and its members had all individually bestowed their utmost attention upon it. Their report had, according to rule, been made in the Senate; he supposed he should be violating the rule if he said that that was the proper place to make such a report. But he might say that they had reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject, because they believed that the petitioner might make a pound in his pig pen if he chose without a special act."—*Journal.*

*Singular Will.*—An English miser, John Pleech, lately died in London, leaving the following will:—I give and bequeath to my nephew my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my niece the flannel waistcoat I now wear; I give and bequeath to each of my sister's grand-children one of the earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of the affection I have always felt for her, the brown stone jug at the head of my bed. The disappointment of the legatees, when this strange will was read, may easily be imagined. The deceased was spoken of by all in a way by no means flattering to him, and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown jug, her legacy, a kick, which broke it to pieces, when lo! a complete stream of guineas flowed out of it, and the general disappointment gave way to joy.—Each hurried to examine his or her legacy, and the flannel waistcoat and little earthen pots, were found equally well filled, the testator having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

The city of Paris has at length succeeded in procuring water from an Artesian well, which has for several years been in progress at Grenelle, at an expense of 160,000 francs. The boring instrument, after having reached the enormous depth of 560 metres, (1837 English feet,) reached the water, which immediately sprang up in abundance to the top of the bore. This operation has resolved a highly interesting geological problem, and proves that a body of water exists under the green chalk strata which forms the bed of the environs of Paris. The water was tepid.

*The Physician.*—The life of a Physician is a life of contradiction. He is slandered, abused, and derided; yet he is sought with avidity, and freely received in the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek, or diffuse the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as close watched as if from them proceed the issues of life and death. He lives by the woes of others—and while he would starve if constant health were the attribute of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from men, while success in his vocation would ruin him forever. He is always engaged in a war against his own bread and butter.

*A Very Little Now and Then.*—"Doctor," said a certain squire, after reading the prescription of a physician whom ill health had obliged him to consult, "do you think that a very little spirits now and then would hurt me very much?" "Why, no, sir," answered the doctor, very deliberately, "I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much; but, sir, if you don't take any, it won't hurt you at all."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 27, 1841.

*To M. St. Clair Clarke, Wm. S. Murphy, and Hulson M. Garland, Esqrs.*

Gentlemen: It is the desire of the President to be fully acquainted with the state of progress in which the public works in this city now are, and with the degree of skill, fidelity, and economy with which those works are carried on.

For this purpose he has appointed you a Commission of Examination and Inquiry, and he wishes you to direct your attention to the following points:

1. What is the number of persons employed on the public buildings now in progress in the city, exclusive of laborers? This is the more necessary as many of these persons hold offices not created by specific provisions of law.

2. What is the respective duty of each of these persons?

3. What prices are paid to them for their services; and whether, in any case, the compensation is unreasonably large?

4. Whether there has been, or is, any just ground of complaint against those persons, or any of them, either in regard to their own diligence and skill, or in regard to their treatment of laborers employed by them?

If you have any reason to suppose that any one has been guilty of misconduct, you will state the charge to him and give him an opportunity to answer it; and will report no evidence of which the party shall not have had notice.

You will inquire into no man's political opinions or preferences; but, if it be alleged that any person, having the power of employing and dismissing laborers, has used that power, either in employing or dismissing, with any reference to the political opinions of those who may have been employed or dismissed, or for any political or party object whatever, or in any other way violated his duty for party or election purposes, you will inquire into the truth of such suggestion; and if you find reason to think it well-founded, in any case, you will state the particular facts and circumstances on which your opinion is formed.

It is not intended that this Commission shall be of long continuance, nor be attended with any considerable expense. You will use as much despatch, therefore, as the nature of the case may allow, and make report to this Department. A reasonable sum will be allowed to you for your time and service out of the appropriate fund.

By the President's order:

D. WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

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In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the following Circular has been forwarded to all the disbursing officers and agents of the War, Navy and Indian Departments, whose accounts are subject to the revision of the Second Comptroller.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Second Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1841.*

SIR: You are hereby required to render your account of disbursements for the current quarter as soon after its close as practicable, and in so doing you will present with and refer to in your account current two abstracts, one referring to vouchers for payments made for demands which accrued prior to the 4th instant, the other to those subsequent thereto, *unless your disbursements since that day have not exceeded in amount the funds then on hand.* Should that be the fact, your account may be rendered as heretofore.

You will, however, in all cases, report the amount of funds in your hands on the 4th instant.

Subsequent quarterly accounts are to be rendered as required above, should they embrace payments for demands which accrued prior to the 4th instant.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury:

ALBION K. PARRIS, *Comptroller.*

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FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

## WEBSTER AND SLAVERY.

It will be recollected that on the day Mr. Webster resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States he was furiously assailed by Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, who took advantage of Mr. Webster's not being able to reply, and charged him with being inimical to the interests of the South; in other words, charged him with being an abolitionist, and favoring the views and principles of the abolitionists. Mr. Cuthbert has also, since, made a second attack upon him; in both cases he was ably and eloquently defended by Mr. Clay, Mr. Preston and others. As Mr. Webster now occupies the highest post under the gift of the President, it will not be uninteresting to know what his principles in relation to the slave question are; and to show what grounds Mr. Cuthbert had for attacking him, we copy the following letter which he addressed to the Hon. Mr. Bolton, of Georgia, in answer to one requesting his opinion upon this exciting subject:

NEW YORK, May 17th, 1833.

*My Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of last evening requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of the northern men, to interfere with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed, but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such a declaration might in the smallest degree, aid the friends of the union and the constitution in the south in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the southern states is a subject within the exclusive control of the states themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole north. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the states. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress sat in this city in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting almost entirely of northern members; and I do not know an instance of the expression of a different opinion in either House of Congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the south is undoubtedly regarded at the north, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the legislatures of several of the slave-holding states, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded, nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy for which lies with those legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied to *their* own sense of policy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the north, are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them, so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions; and for a fuller expression of my own opinions, both on the power of Congress, and on the groundless charges against northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolution in 1830.

I am, my dear sir, with much true regard, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To John Bolton, Esq.

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*Proscription.*—The Globe and Argus, and other kindred prints, are endeavoring to raise the cry of Proscription. The removals from office are commented on with great severity. The once fond maxim and favorite doctrine of *rotation in office* is not even alluded to, or named; indeed, it would not be suspected, that these *incorruptible* and *disinterested patriots* ever entertained or preached this principle. The most cruel persecutions, however, are those that relate to themselves. Last year the Argus tasted, for the first time, the effects of rotation. The law of the State, that required the concurrence of the Senate and Assembly with the signature of the Governor, under which they had retrenched themselves so many years, was repealed, and they were deprived of the sum of about forty thousand dollars a year, which they had pocketed for about twenty years, receiving in the aggregate nearly a million of dollars. The proprietors of the Globe had their turn this year: these gentlemen, during the year 1840, received about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for the short period of six or eight years have received from the public crib, as is estimated, a million and a half of dollars. That such men should cry "persecution," is not to be wondered at; nobody that is at all acquainted with the enormous sums that they have received, can wonder for a moment that they should feel most sensibly the difference in their situations. The People, however, who have seen the immense sums that have been paid them for a series of years, will not condole very much with gentlemen who have heretofore been so liberally paid for their patriotism.—*New York Express.*

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*"You who have tears prepare to shed them now."*—Our venerable neighbor is making a great outcry against proscription! Ay—he who never uttered a remonstrance, or breathed a whisper of disapprobation when Jackson's fifteen hundred victims dyed the scaffold with their blood, affects now to be petrified with horror at Gen. Harrison's removal of some 30 or 40 active partizans! He heads the Catalogue, "the Black List"—he calls removing, the "Guillotine"—he assails the motive of their removal as devoid of patriotism, and springing from the lust of power, and tears the passion to rags in his absurd attempt to represent the procedure as something unexpected. Anti-Republican, terrible and monstrous! His last generation readers who have not yet heard of Jackson's 1500 proscribed, will turn up their eyes in indignation at the atrocity of Gen. Harrison, and admire the "spirit" with which Richie assails "proscription" and the tenderness with which he sympathises with the unfortunates who have been swept off!

Let the venerable hypocrite of the Enquirer, and his antiquated readers lament as much as they please over the victims. We advise them, however, not to expend their whole stock of tears *yet awhile.* They will have more occasion for them. "Proscription" is not yet "proscribed." The plunderers of the public, those who speculated upon its moneys to build up their own fortunes, the agitators who perverted the influence of their trusts to electioneer for the Dynasty of the Spoils, are not yet all reached by the broom of Reform, by many a score. Wait awhile, most tender hearted, consistent Mr. Enquirer, lest you exhaust your own and your reader's tears by crying at the wrong place.—*Richmond Whig.*

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The removal of Mr. Hoyt is trumpeted through the Union as an act which Mr. Van Buren's partizans claim as a meritorious one on the part of the Ex President, and one which is worthy of praise, on the ground of sacrificing a personal friend, because he proved to be a public delinquent. But it is to be regretted that facts have come to light which give this matter a very different aspect; and connected with the appointment of Mr. Morgan, it cannot be viewed in any other, as any thing more or less than another instance of meanness and deception.

Mr. Van Buren pretended to have discovered suddenly that Mr. Hoyt was a defaulter; and with great ostensible virtue, as suddenly dismisses him from office. The public will judge of his motives when they are informed, that *Mr. Hoyt had been reported to the Treasury Department at Washington, nearly a year since, as deficient about ten thousand dollars;* and that this amount continued to increase, at each return of his accounts from that time till his dismissal, when it reached the sum of *one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars, all of which was reported quarterly, or oftener, to the authorities at Washington,* by the proper officers here.—*New York Express.*

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*The New Administration.*—A Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the amount of work that has gone through by the President himself and by the Secretaries. They have given, by their untiring labors, the best evidence of the energy and activity which will be brought into the practical conduct of affairs so long as they remain in office. The President himself is an early man, and so are all the Secretaries. They all despatch much work before breakfast. Gen. Harrison's habits of rising with the dawn are well known. Mr. Webster's are not different. During the last winter, with all its exciting business and all its exhausting cares and toils, he was up with the whistle of the engine that indicated the starting of the railroad cars for Baltimore at six o'clock. He disposes of the many necessary demands on his time, correspondence, &c. before the earliest visiter would take it into his head to call."

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*More Defaulters.*—It is stated in the Richmond Star, on the authority of private advices, that the Assistant Post Master at Abingdon, in that State, John W. Stevens, had been detected in plundering the Post Office at that place. He was caught with letters in his coat sleeve, which contained money, and it is supposed that he has operated pretty largely in that way. He was arrested upon the charge, and lodged in Wythe county jail. The accused has hitherto borne a very high character, and the discovery of his villainy has created a great sensation among those who knew him. His daughter, it is stated, has gone deranged.

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*A Curiosity.*—There is among the archives of the District Court, at New Orleans, a lawyer's bill, measuring ten feet seven inches in length, and amounting to $9000, for two and a half year's professional service.

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## FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, March 24.

*Indian Emigration.*—The Steamer Jas. Adams, in the Government service, arrived at this Port on Monday afternoon, having on board one hundred and five Indians, emigrating to Arkansas. Major Bellnap, who has been charged with the duty of transporting these Indians to their new homes, was on board, accompanied by Lt. Sprague, Mr. Capers, Disbursing Agent, Dr. Randall, and Mr. Cloud of the Paymaster's Department.

The party of Indians on board the Adams was made up of fragments of different tribes, Tallahassees, Micasukies, Seminoles, &c. Among them were thirty warriors, the remainder were women and children. The Spanish Indians captured by Col. Harney, were also on board.

From a conversation had with the officers, we learned that a Brig had sailed from Tampa, having on board one hundred and ten, embracing Echo Emathla, the Chief of the Tallahassees, with ninety of his people, and also that one hundred and fifty were in with Gen. Armistead at the time the Adams departed. The aspect of affairs in the East is favorable to a close of the war. Wild Cat had gone in to Col. Worth, at Fort Cummings, also Cos-a-tus-ta-mug-gee, one of the most warlike chiefs, who promised to go out and bring in all of his party.

The Tallahassees were all in except Tigertail, and a little party headed by him comprising only about forty, among whom were but eighteen warriors. Tiger had been frequently in at Tampa of late, and said he was tired of fighting and wanted "to be friends with the white folks."

TAMPA BAY, (Fla.) March 22.

"I got here in the *T. Salmond*, from St. Marks and Cedar Keys, on Saturday. We were employed the rest of that day carrying down the emigrating Indians (two or three hundred) to a brig in the roads, which sailed yesterday for New Orleans, accompanied by the *James Adams.* This would indicate that the war is drawing rapidly to a close.—There are about eighty now remaining here, and sixty or seventy at Sarasota. "Wild Cat" and his gang have just come in."

FORT ARMISTEAD, Sarasota, E. F.
March 14, 1841.

"A few days since an Indian and Negro came in at this post with a white flag and said they were tired of the war, and wanted something to eat, for they had had nothing for three days. To day about forty Indians came in from Peas Creek,—making in all now at this post 83. Hospitaka, with three of his warriors, have remained behind to hear from Sam Jones and other chiefs South. They will probably be in in a few days."

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## FROM FLORIDA.

*Extract from a private Letter.*

"TAMPA BAY, (FLA.) March 7, 1841.

"The General's (Armistead's) operations are paralyzed by a want of *funds.* He has received *indices* of remittances, [$25,000 only,] but nothing has arrived, not even warrants or Treasury notes, which will have to be converted into specie before being paid to the Indians. If $2 000 would close the war this day, it could not be raised here in all the departments. Nothing prevents the shipment of the Indians now in, but a want of money to fulfil the promise made to them by the General, without which it would be in the highest degree unjust and impolitic to coerce them into emigration. The Indians are complete *Bentonites* in regard to money, and nothing but the actual sight and handling of hard dollars will satisfy them. With a sufficient supply of these, a great deal of good may be done." * * *

On the recommendation of the late Executive, Congress appropriated $100,000, being the sum, we believe, which General Armistead called for, to facilitate his negotiations with the Indians. The appropriation ($100,000) was made a month ago. Why only one-fourth of the amount should have been remitted when the whole sum was required, and that fourth not made available, can only be explained, we suppose, by reference to the workings of the hopeful *sub-Treasury* humbug. Every day brings us fresh proof of the necessity of getting rid of it.—*National Intelligencer.*

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## OUR TOWN.

It is a pleasant duty to record the evidences which our Town exhibits of a healthful progress under all the depressing circumstances of the times. The recent census showed an increased population of about fifty per cent. since 1830, and the far greater part of that increase has been within the last four years. Those who know Wilmington only as it was five years ago would now hardly recognize it, so great have been the changes in buildings, streets, wharves, &c. The greater part of the space over which the fire of January 1840 swept, has been filled up with buildings, all of brick and fireproof, and of a handsome style of architecture. There are now going up, we learn, in various parts of the Town, and under contract to be put up, over thirty buildings, mostly dwellings, including two Hotels, and a third Hotel being in contemplation. We know not how many dwelling houses have been lately erected on the hills which skirt the Town on the East, but between the two extremes, a very large number.—There is also building a County Court House, that will be an ornament to the place; one of the best Jails probably in the country, (if there *is* any thing good about such buildings) was not long ago completed. The Episcopal Church, an elegant structure, at the corner of Market and Third streets, has been built within the two years past. A Foundry has just been erected at the North end, connected with the Depot buildings, and a large new Steam Saw Mill went into operation a few weeks since; with these may be mentioned two extensive Turpentine distilleries which have been established within a short time. We must not omit either to mention the improved condition of our streets. Front street has been levelled very much and furnished with a coating of saw dust, which makes a fine elastic surface—Market street has been filled up so as to carry off all the falling water; a decided bettering of it, as all may know who recollect what a horrid place what is called Mud Market was in wet weather—and Third street has been considerably improved by filling in the low place at the Jail spring. Then there is the filling up of the old docks at the upper part of the Town, and the building there of several new wharves, a thorough change in the face of that region since five or six years ago.—The improvements of the streets and docks have had a very sensible influence on the health of the place, so that these, combined with other causes, have wrought a change in that respect almost wonderful.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

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FROM THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL.

## A SCENE IN A MISSISSIPPI COURT.

The way they practice law before Judge R. of the Criminal Court at Natchez, is a perfect caution to all disciples of Blackstone, who have not graduated under Samuel O'Rourke, Esq. Lawyer B. not having the most exalted opinion of the furniture of the Judge's garret, nor the jail before his eyes, tells his honor on the bench that he is a d——d ignorant apology for a judge—that he is "of no account," and a disgrace to his station. The Judge, very possibly reflecting on the gifts of nature which had been sparingly doled out to him when brains were under division, thought the remarks came nearer the truth than any speech which the same lawyer had delivered in court during the last term, and let him proceed without interruption, until his eloquence was exhausted—then the meek judge very calmly proceeded to call the next case. Lawyer F. found it necessary to put Lawyer A., his predecessor, an opponent in the case, right in a small matter of testimony, on which he was commenting. Lawyer A. becoming pregnant with logic and impatient for delivery, could not wait for his opponent to conclude his corrections, but replied with the *fistum argumentum*, applied directly over the right molar bone. Lawyer F. having for the moment forgotten the injunctions of holy writ, instead of turning the left molar for a similar salutation, rejoined with the *argumentum ad hominum*, believing that lawyer A. could not object to a little of his own logic. Rejoinders and surrejoinders, rebutters and surrebutters, followed in quick succession; and his honor, not discovering that that mode of reasoning was irrelevant to the case before him, permitted the intellectual gladiators to proceed, until their brethren of the bar interfered and put an end to the passage at arms between the knights of the green bag. After this *digression*, lawyer F. proceeded to address the Judge. He told him he was unfit for his station—an imbecile unworthy the bench or the bar. The Judge here interrupted him, saying "I cannot stand that;" "but you shall stand it," said lawyer F., continuing his galling denunciation, and telling the Judge that when he comes before his honor again, he would be prepared to defend his *case* with the only authority that a member of the bar could rely on in his court. He then turned his back upon the Judge and made a most eloquent speech to the sovereigns, in which he descanted on the evils to society, and cause of civilization and human happiness, resulting from a weak and wicked judiciary. His honor listened attentively to his forensic effort, and seemed to profit by it.

Then lawyer A. addressed the bench and bar, and apologised to all, and particularly his opponent, for the introduction of so novel an argument, without giving due notice of the authority upon which he intended to rely. His honor followed *suit*, and made his apology too. The case was not on his docket, and his *amicus curiæ* being too much occupied at the moment, to lend him the aid of his valuable counsel, he felt embarrassed, and did not like to assume the responsibility of arresting the proceedings. Indeed, he forgot for the time being, that the laws of the State of Mississippi had provided for his court such an officer as a Sheriff, as he had on a former occasion forgotten the day appointed for holding court in Vicksburg. He told them of the vastness of legal science—of the erudition to be gathered from its boundless domains—of the new cases which were daily arising in its flowery fields, like mushrooms after a shower of rain—and the intellect and experience required to decide them *pro re nata.* After he concluded he adjourned court for the day, and all hands went to Donmax's and buried their grief and forgot their briefs in a bowl of orange-flower.'

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*A Fact.*—Two gentlemen from Boston arrived in Washington late on the night of the 3d instant to witness the inauguration of Gen. Harrison. Fatigued, worn out, and weary, the moment they arrived at Brown's Hotel, they wished to be shown to their lodging room, and were accordingly ushered up into the sky parlor, and shown into one that had no window. They were quickly ensconced between the sheets, and, we doubt not, were busily snoring in a few minutes. The morning of the 4th broke bright and glorious—the sun rubbed his eyes, washed his face, put on a clean shirt collar—bells were sending forth a merry peal—cannons were bellowing themselves hoarse—and the mass of the multitude were wending their way to the capitol. Our heroes slept midst all the noise and tumult. The ceremonies were over—the people had retired to dinner—the grand display was past, and many an aching head was pressing the pillow, when some surprise was manifested by the chambermaid of the hotel, at the non-appearance of the two gentlemen. Beds must be made up, and chambermaids cannot wait with patience. Sambo, the head-servant, was despatched to the room to see what could possibly be the matter. He knocked loudly at the door, and was requested to "come in."

"Hallo, Snowball!" said the one on the front side of the bed; "all alive in the streets, eh?—much going on, and breakfast ready?"

"No, massa, they've got through going on, and supper is on the table."

How the two gentlemen felt the strange words uttered when they ascertained the length of time they had slept, and learned the ceremonies were over, we leave to the imagination of our readers; but of one thing we are assured, that at the next inauguration, neither of them will sleep in a dark room.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

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Of the many events just now going on, none is more worthy of notice than the Temperance feeling which prevails here, especially among the Irish population. The reformation almost exceeds conception, and far outstrips the most sanguine calculations of the friends of temperance. In New England, in some places where there is an Irish population of 2,400, 2,000 have taken the pledge. In Brooklyn, 3,000 Catholics have pledged themselves to abstain totally, and the statistics here will show a state of things quite as marvellous.

*New York Express.*

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## A CAPITAL STORY.

The last New York Spirit of the Times has an admirable story called *"The Big Bear of Arkansas."* It is rather too long for a daily paper, or we would copy it. We take a fragment shewing that small mosquitoes would be "no use in Arkansaw," and setting forth the merits of a certain dog:

"Where did all that happen?" asked a cynical looking hoosier.

"Happen! happened in Arkansaw; where else could it have happened, but in the creation State, the finishing up country; a State where the *site* runs down to the centre of the 'arth, and government gives you a title to every inch of it. Then its airs just breathe them, and they will make you snort like a horse. It's a State without a fault, it is."

"Excepting mosquitoes," cried the hoosier.

"Well, stranger, except them, for it ar a fact that they are rather *enormous*, and do push themselves in somewhat troublesome. But, stranger, they never stick twice in the same place, and give them a fair chance for a few months, and you will get as much above them as an alligator. They can't hurt my feelings, for they lay under the skin, and I never knew but one case of injury resulting from them, and that was to a Yanker; and they take worse to foreigners anyhow than they do to natives. But the way they used that fellow up! first they punched him until he swelled up and busted, then he supper-a-ted, as the doctor called it, until he was as raw as beef; then he took the ager, owing to the warm weather, and finally he took a steamboat and left the country. He was the only man that ever took mosquitoes at heart that I know of. But mosquitoes is natur, and I never find fault with her; if they ar large, Arkansaw is large, her varmints ar large, her trees ar large, her rivers ar large, and a small mosquitoe would be of no more use in Arkansaw than preaching in a cane-brake."

This knock down argument in favor of big mosquitoes used the hoosier up, and the logician started on a new track, to explain how numerous bear were in his "diggings," where he represented them to be "about as plenty as blackberries, and a little plentifuller."

Upon the utterance of this assertion, a timid little man near me inquired if the bear in Arkansaw ever attacked the settlers in numbers.

"No," said our hero, warming with the subject, "no, stranger, for you see it ain't the natur of bar to go in droves, but the way they squander about in pairs and single ones is edifying. And then the way I hunt them—the old black rascals know the crack of my gun as well as they know a pig's squeaking. They grow thin in our parts, it frightens them so, and they do take the noise dreadfully, poor things. That gun of mine is a perfect epidemic among bar—if not watched closely, it will go off as quick on a warm scent as my dog Bowie-knife will; and then that dog, whew! why the fellow thinks that the world is full of bar, he finds them so easy. It's lucky he don't talk as well as think, for with his natural modesty, if he should suddenly learn how much he is acknowledged to be ahead of all other dogs in the universe, he would be astonished to death in two minutes."

In another paper, we shall give the Arkansas man's story of his hunt of "the creation Bar." We have only room now for his account of the fatness of the varmints, and of the soil of the creation State—where "planting is dangerous:"

"What season of the year do your hunts take place?" inquired a gentlemanly foreigner, who, from some peculiarities of his baggage, I suspected to be an Englishman, on some hunting expedition, probably, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

"The season for bar hunting, stranger," said the man of Arkansaw, "is generally all the year round, and the hunts take place about as regular. I read in history that varments have their fat season, and their lean season. That is not the case in Arkansaw, feeding as they do upon the *spontaneous* productions of the site, they have one continued fat season the year round—though in winter things in this way is rather more greasy than in summer, I must admit. For that reason bar with us run in warm weather, but in winter they only waddle.—Fat, fat! it's an enemy to speed—it tames everything that has plenty of it. It have seen wild turkies, from its influence, as gentle as chickens. Run a bar in his fat condition, and the way it improves the critter for eating is amazing; it sort of mixes the fat up with the meat until you can't tell t'other from which. I've done this often. I recollect one pretty morning in particular, of putting an old he fellow on the stretch, and considering the weight he carried he run well. But the dogs soon tired him down and when I came up with him wasn't he in a beautiful sweat—I might say fever; and then to see his tongue sticking out of his mouth a foot, and his sides sinking and opening like a bellows, and his cheeks so fat he couldn't look cross. In this fix I blazed at him, and pitch me naked into a briar patch if the steam didn't come out of the bullet hole ten foot in a straight line. The fellow, I reckon, was made on the high pressure system, and the lead sort of burst his biler."

"That column of steam was rather curious, or else the bear must have been *warm*," observed the foreigner with a laugh.

"Stranger, as you observe, that bar was warm, and the blowing off of the steam show'd it, and also how hard the varmint had been run. I have no doubt if he had kept on two miles farther his insides would have been stewed; and I expect to meet with a varmint yet of extra bottom, who will run himself into a skin full of bar's-grease: it is possible, much onlikelier things have happened."

"Whereabouts are these bear so abundant!" inquired the foreigner, with increasing interest.

"Why, stranger, they inhabit the neighborhood of my settlement, one of the prettiest places on Old Mississippi—a perfect location, and no mistake: a place that had some defects until the river made the 'cut-off' at 'Shirt-tail bend,' and that remedied the evil, as it brought my cabin on the edge of the river—a great advantage in wet weather, I assure you, as you can now roll a barrel of whiskey into my yard in high water, from a boat, as easy as falling of a log; it's a great improvement, as toting it by land in a jug, as I used to do, *evaporated* it too fast, and it became expensive. Just step with me, stranger, a month or two, or a year if you like, and you will appreciate my place. I can give you plenty to eat for besides hog and hominy, you can have bar ham, and bar sausages, and a mattrass of bar skins to sleep on, and a wildcat-skin, pulled off hull stuffed with corn-shucks for a pillow. That bed would put you to sleep if you had the rheumatics in every joint in your body. I call that ar bed a *quietus.* Then look at my land, the government ain't got another such a piece to dispose of. Such timber, and such bottom land, why you can't preserve anything natural you plant in it, unless you pick it young, things that will grow out of shape so quick. I once planted in those diggings a few potatoes and beets, they took a fine start, and after that an ox team couldn't have kept them from growing. About that time I went off to old Kentuck on bisiness, and did not hear from them things in three months, when I accidentally stumbled on a fellow who had stopped at my place, with an idea of buying me out. 'How did you like things?' said I. "Pretty well,' said he; 'the cabin is convenient, and the timber land is good, but that bottom land ain't worth the first red cent.' 'Why!' said I. 'Cause,' said he, 'Cause what!' said I. 'Cause it's full of cedar stumps and Indian mounds,' said he, 'and *it can't be cleared.*' 'Lord,' said I, them ar "cedar stumps" is beets, and them ar "Indian mounds" ar tater hills,'—as I expected the crop was overgrown and useless; the sile is too rich, *and planting in Arkansaw is dangerous.* I had a good sized sow killed in that same bottom land; the old thief stole an ear of corn, and took it down where she slept at night to eat; well, she left a grain or two on the ground, and lay down on them; before morning the corn shot up, and the percussion killed her dead. I don't plant any more; natur intended Arkansaw for a hunting ground, and I go according to natur."

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The Hon. John C. Calhoun was 58 years of age on the 17th inst.

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*Fortunate.*—It is said that the Rev. Mr. Miller has adjourned the destruction of the world until the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency.

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TO THE VIRGINIA AND U. S. PUBLIC

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG OF MARCH 2[illegible]

The subscriber proposes, if patronage will grant the enterprise, to publish, in the city of Washington, a daily political Journal, to be called "OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify his wish is to issue the first number on the Monday of June next—one week or two at the after the commencement of the Extra Session Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will exercise freely and unreservedly the action of the General Government, without "fear, favor, or affection." It will look for support to the *People* and the *Constitution* only. Having taken an active part in the election of General Harrison ardently hoping and confidently believing that his Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I pledge myself to extend to it no undiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not to censure. I have long ago promised myself conscience never to be a man-worshipper, never to sustain any man or any set of men against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously to rendering the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise it, and I will redeem it, that they shall have a paper print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful, and true to them and the cause of the country and the rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to the people and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these proposals now, intending a short time to be more specific. I wish to know if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to General Harrison or any other President who entitles himself to it by the constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more ready to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in the views of him who will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

RICHMOND, March 22, 1841.

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## BANK BILL PASSED!
## GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday, the bill for the relief of the Banks passed the House, and on Saturday the Senate accepted it. It only wanted the signature of the Governor now to become a law. Will he sign it? is a question eagerly asked and with much solicitude. We believe he will. Gentlemen recently from Harrisburg, who have had conversation with Gov. Porter, confirm this opinion. If the bill becomes a law, the effect of it will be invigorating upon the public mind, a better feeling in stocks and every branch of business will at once exhibit itself. The next step is to secure the means of paying the interest upon the public debt, and the people of the State will then breathe freely and more freely. Immediate calamities will be arrested, and the credit of the State, both matters of vital concern to Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia North American.*

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*Maryland Congressional Election.*—Governor of the State of Maryland has issued his proclamation appointing Monday the 17th day of May, as the day for holding the election in that State for Representatives to Congress.

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*Census of Georgia.*—The increase of the population of Georgia, has not been so great as many had been led to anticipate, from the many improvements which have been made in that State during the few years past. From the representations of the people of that State. It has, however, been the case that a proportionate increase of any of the other Southern States. The whole number of inhabitants is 619,164. Of these 388,811 are whites, 2,353 are free colored persons, and 253,508 are slaves. In 1830 the population of the State was 516,873. The increase has consequently been 102,291. This has been as follows: increase of whites, 66,497; increase of slaves, 35,927, decrease of free colored inhabitants, 133.

The federal population of the State of Georgia, is therefore but 517,759. This, at a ratio of sixty thousand, will entitle the State to but eight Representatives to Congress, or one less than its present number. To enable the State to retain its present number of representatives, the ratio of representative population must be as low as forty seven thousand.

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*Rail Road Stock.*—On Wednesday five shares of the Wilmington and Rail Road Stock, sold at public sale in county, for sixty-four dollars per share, nine months credit. In August last, shares sold in this place for forty-five dollars 12½ cents per share, at twelve months credit, for which $100 per share had to be paid.—*Turborough Press.*

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It is reported that Gen. Jackson has become involved beyond his means, by endorsing for his nephew, Major Donelson. We hope, with our cotemporaries, that the rumor will prove incorrect—for we should regret to have the Ex-President stripped of his property in his old age—although, in his old age, he has been the instrument of saving thousands of our citizens of all their property.—*New York Express.*

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*A National Legacy.*—Among the most interesting letters lately developed in Mr. Spark's Life of Washington, is the following, said to have been written in reply to a proposition made to Washington, at the conclusion of the war, by certain officers of the army, to accept a crown. The following sentiments show the republican spirit that animated the man:

SIR: With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information; there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed; and I must view them with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which, to me, seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.

Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of a like nature. I am, sir,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, A[illegible]

DEATH OF GEN.

The following Circular [illegible] highly Intelligence [illegible] resident of the United States, we have yesterday morning [illegible]

CITY

An all-wise Providence [illegible] removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President [illegible] that, we have thought [illegible] sense of Congress, and [illegible] Vice President from [illegible] ment, to make this [illegible] nt known to the country, under our hands.

He died at the Presidential [illegible]y, this fourth day of April, 1841, at thirty minutes [illegible] the morning.

The People of the United States [illegible] helmed, like ourselves, [illegible] pected and so meekly [illegible] nsolation from knowing [illegible] ion and resigned, as a Christian [illegible] istic, useful, and dignified [illegible] e last utterance of his lips [illegible] nt desire for the peace, prosperity [illegible] tion, and the preservation [illegible] ples. In death, as in life, a friend [illegible] s country was uppermost.

DANIEL [illegible]

THOMAS [illegible]
Secretary

JOHN [illegible]

J. J. C[illegible]

FRANC[illegible]

This is the only [illegible]
nce of the government [illegible]
y has sustained such [illegible]
bject of no little anxiety [illegible]
istress on this occasion [illegible]
ears and full of hope [illegible]
unicent Christian, [illegible]
eptly given a strong [illegible]
ural Address.

Mr. Tyler, who [illegible]
ency, is a man of [illegible]
tegrity, altogether [illegible]
tation to which he [illegible]
alled.

The following [illegible]
day, had led us [illegible]
f the President's [illegible]
THE PRESI[illegible]
W[illegible]

Rumor having already [illegible]
he indisposition of [illegible]
roper to say [illegible]
hich may be relied [illegible]
acked on Saturday [illegible]
onia, which, we [illegible]
ad, at a late hour [illegible]
great measure [illegible]
ng Physician could [illegible]
ng, decidedly better [illegible]
doubt of being able [illegible]
he public mind easy [illegible]
f the consequence [illegible]

We learn from the [illegible]
President that, at [illegible]
there was a slight [illegible]
dition.—*Ib.*

We learn that [illegible]
were called in yesterday [illegible]
President's case, [illegible]
announcing that, [illegible]
an evident improvement [illegible]

FROM THE GLO[illegible]

We regret to learn [illegible]
son still continues [illegible]
uation. His disease [illegible]
consultation of [illegible]
Doctors May, Wheeler [illegible]
ler, was held at [illegible]
afternoon at 2 o'[illegible]

Since writing the [illegible]
informed by one [illegible]
President is some[illegible]

*Gen. Harrison* [illegible]
has been ill, very [illegible]
phrases of the [illegible]
—so at least [illegible]
change in his h[illegible]
volving upon him [illegible]
sibility—the anx[illegible]
pressure of busi[illegible]
His disease was [illegible]
and the lining [illegible]
and dangerous.—

CANDIDATE.

Raleigh District, [illegible]
been nominated by [illegible]
was formerly for s[illegible]
the Whig Electors [illegible]
posed by the Hon[illegible]

Wm. H. Washington [illegible]
nominated by the [illegible]
didate in the New [illegible]
the Hon. Charles [illegible]
tion. Gen. Whit[illegible]
candidate of the [illegible]
vision majority in [illegible]

The Hon. Abra[illegible]
a candidate in the [illegible]
actively into the [illegible]
readers doubtless [illegible]

The Hon. Edw[illegible]
election in the Be[illegible]

The Hon. Kenn[illegible]
Edenton District.

☞ A Whig D[illegible]
Rockingham, on [illegible]
date for this Dist[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

EDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1841.

## H OF GEN. HARRISON!!!

llowing Circular, conveying the
y intelligence of the death of the
of the United States, was received
rday morning:

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
*April* 4, 1841.

wise Providence having suddenly
om this life, WILLIAM HENRY
ON, late President of the United
have thought it our duty, in the
Congress, and in the absence of
President from the Seat of Gov-
to make this afflicting bereave-
wn to the country, by this declara-
r our hands.

d at the President's House, in this
fourth day of April, Anno Domini,
hirty minutes before one o'clock
rning.

eople of the United States, over-
like ourselves, by an event so un-
and so melancholy, will derive
on from knowing that his death was
resigned, as his life has been pa-
eful, and distinguished; and that
tterance of his lips expressed a fer-
re for the perpetuity of the Consti-
nd the preservation of its true prin-
In death, as in life, the happiness of
ry was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
*Secretary of State.*
THOMAS EWING,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*
JOHN BELL,
*Secretary of War.*
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
*Attorney General.*
FRANCIS GRANGER,
*Postmaster General.*

is the only occasion since the exist-
the government, in which the coun-
sustained such a loss; and it is a
of no little alleviation to the public
on this occasion, that he died full of
d full of honors, a consistent com-
t Christian, of which he had so re-
iven a strong evidence in his inau-
ddress.

Tyler, who succeeds to the Presi-
is a man of eminent talents, of great
, altogether worthy of the exalted
o which he is thus providentially

following Bulletins, issued from day
had led us to fear that the sad result
President's attack might be realized:

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

or having already spread the news of
sposition of the President, it is deem-
per to say here, from information
may be relied upon, that he was at-
on Saturday last by a severe Pneu-
which, we are gratified to learn,
a late hour last evening, been in
measure subdued. His attend-
ysician considered him, last even-
idedly better, and we entertain little
being able, very soon, to relieve
ic mind entirely from apprehension
consequences of his attack.

*National Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, April 1.

learn from the Physicians attending the
nt that, at eight o'clock last evening,
as a slight improvement in his con-
—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, April 2.

learn that two additional Physicians
alled in yesterday to consult upon the
ent's case, and we have pleasure in
ncing that, in their opinion, there is
dent improvement in his situation.—*Ib.*

M THE GLOBE OF THURSDAY NIGHT.

regret to learn that President Harri-
ill continues in a very precarious sit-
. His disease is bilious pleurisy. A
tation of the attending physicians,
s May, Worthington, Hall, and Mil-
as held at the President's House this
on at 2 o'clock.

e writing the above, we have been
ned by one of his physicians that the
dent is somewhat better.

*n. Harrison's Health.*—The President
een ill, very ill—far more so than the
es of the Washington papers disclose
at least say private reports. The
e in his habits of life—the sudden de-
g upon him of so immense a respon-
y—the anxiety of his mind, and the
ure of business have led to the attack.
disease was inflammation of the lungs
he lining membrane, a malady acute
angerous.—*Richmond Whig.*

NDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—In the
h District, Dr. Jas. S. Smith of Orange, has
nominated by the Whig Convention. Dr. S.
rmerly for several years in Congress, and was
Whig Elector at the late Election. He is op-
by the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

n. H. Washington, Esq. of Wayne, has been
nated by the Whigs of Carteret, as their can-
in the Newbern District, lately represented by
on. Charles Shepard, who declines a re-elec-
Gen. Whitfield of Lenoir, is said to be the
date of the Van Burenites. There was a Har-
majority in the District last November of 74.

e Hon. Abraham Rencher has declared himself
ndidate in the Chatham District, and has entered
ly into the canvass. He is a Whig, as our
rs doubtless well know.

e Hon. Edward Stanly is a candidate for re-
on in the Beaufort District.

e Hon. Kenneth Rayner is likewise out for the
ton District.

A Whig District Convention will be held in
ingham, on the 20th inst., to nominate a candi-
for this District.

"PROSCRIPTION."—We learn from the Virginia papers, that one of the last acts of Mr. Van Buren, was the appointment of J. W. Grigsby, Esq. of Rockbridge County, Va. as Consul to Bordeaux, one of the most lucrative foreign stations in the gift of the government. Mr. G. had been a warm supporter of Van Buren, and went on to Washington expecting that the new Administration would refuse to issue his commission. He called on Mr. Webster, and without making any solicitation or appeal, simply asked whether the appointment was to be revoked. He was equally surprized and gratified to learn from Mr. Webster, that he had no intention to interfere with the appointment. His commission was accordingly made out for him, and he is now probably on his way to France. "How strikingly," says the Lynchburg Virginian, "does this conduct contrast with the course pursued by Gen. Jackson towards Gen. Harrison himself—who, sailing for the Republic of Colombia, just before Gen. Jackson's inauguration, had not reached its shores before an order for his recal was sent after him—recalled, not for any failure to discharge his duties, for he had not entered upon them, but simply for a political difference of opinion, and because his place was wanted for Thomas P. Moore."

Yet the supporters of Jackson and Van Buren now have the unblushing impudence to raise a cry of "Proscription" against Gen. Harrison!

Among the re-appointments by the President is Robert Butler, Surveyor at Smithfield, Virginia, a thorough going Van Buren man, but a correct officer.

HOW A STORY GROWS.—The last Legislature of this State appropriated $1000 for Furniture for the Governor's House, and $3,000 for "repairs of the Governor's House, Outhouses and Enclosure." The North Carolinian magnified this into an appropriation of "$4,000 to furnish the Governor's Palace." The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian improves upon this by calling it an "appropriation of $6,000 to buy *French Bedsteads*, &c. for Gov. Morehead."

But if these papers understand *Addition*, they are quite as apt at *Subtraction*. For example, the Jeffersonian says, "the whole amount of appropriations for furnishing the President's House, keeping up the public grounds, gardener's salary, &c. amounted in Mr. Van Buren's four years, to a fraction over $20,000." If the Jeffersonian will examine the acts of 3d March 1837, 6th April 1838, 7th July 1838, and 3d March 1839, it will find that the whole amount paid during Mr. Van Buren's four years for Furniture, superintendence of the grounds, and repairs of the House, was exactly $40,406 22—rather "a small fraction" over $20,000. How much more is covered by the "&c." we of course have no means of knowing.

WHO'S AFRAID!—President Harrison having called an Extra Session of Congress, not having the fear of South Carolina before his eyes, active preparations are making in that State to bring all its stupendous force to bear in nullifying any thing that that Extra Session may dare to do. In the Charleston Mercury, the Governor is called upon to convene an Extra Session of the Legislature, "to avert, by the exercise of a timely firmness, the dangers that overhang us from the approaching Extra Session of Congress!" "Let the Legislature meet, (says the writer,) put the State under complete military organization, and instruct the Governor, in case a National Bank or Protective Tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon, forthwith, a Convention of the People of South Carolina, to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation, no delay. Every thing depends on their bold, uncompromising decision."

OGLE'S SPEECH.—No incident during the late campaign did more to worry the Van Buren party, than the celebrated speech of Mr. Ogle, in which he served up for the public amusement, the regal state in which the late "*democratic*" President lived, as compared with the republican simplicity of which his organs pretended that he was a model. They have not yet forgiven or forgotten Mr. Ogle, and lose no opportunity of assailing him. The following is published by the Pennsylvanian, and copied into other kindred prints, as evidence of the falsehood of his statement:—

"But I was more disappointed with the interior of the White House, than with the appearance of Mr. Van Buren. I had heard so much of the costliness and splendor of the furniture, that I could not credit the rumors of the emptiness of the mansion. I was only in three rooms of the second story.—The first room into which we were shown, was a kind of antechamber, the floor of which was covered with a Brussels carpet worn thread-bare; there were one or two crazy old tables, and a few chairs which had been covered with morocco, but this was torn with the hair sticking out in various places from the seats. The next room was a small one, which seemed to have been occupied as an office. It was furnished like the other, with the addition of a few shelves, upon which were placed some bound volumes of the National Intelligencer and a few books. There was an old sofa which had also been covered with morocco, but quite as much torn as the chairs. The floors were strewed over with papers; both the rooms looked more like the sitting rooms of some dilapidated tavern after a rain than any thing else to which I can compare them. After waiting a few minutes in these rooms, we were ushered into the President's sitting room, where we found him engaged in writing. The furniture of this room differed but little from the two former; the chairs were mahogany, covered with black hair cloth, but so much worn, that a private citizen would have sent them to his kitchen. The floor was carpeted, but strewed over with books and papers. I have not space for further detail; but if these rooms are a fair specimen of the balance of the house, Gen. Harrison has much more comfortable quarters at the Log Cabin at North Bend, than he will find here."—*Pennsylvanian.*

We have but two observations to make on this statement. 1st. As it is well known that Congress appropriated, and Mr. Van Buren received, $20,000 for Furniture for the White House, what has become of the Furniture so purchased during the last 4 years?

2d. As the Van Buren members of Congress knew that the House was so bare of Furniture, and that what little was there was worn to rags and tatters, what possible excuse or justification can they give for voting against appropriating a dollar for Furniture for the House during Gen. Harrison's occupation of it? Is any man, of any party, willing that a President of the United States should go into the House prepared for him, with no more or more genteel Furniture than that described?

THE SCHOOL LAW.—The Raleigh Star calls the attention of Sheriffs to the 21st section of this act, by which it is made their duty, in those counties which have not adopted the system, to open polls, and cause an election to be held on the subject, in their counties, at the next election for members of Congress, which, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor, will take place on Thursday, the 13th May next.

POPULATION OF MOORE COUNTY.—Whole number of inhabitants, 7,959. Number of Horses and Mules, 1,485; Neat Cattle, 3,460; Sheep, 5,430; Swine, 6,570. Value of Poultry, $1,918.—. Produce of the Dairy, 5,695. Value of Brick and Lime manufactured, $6,900. Number of bushels of Wheat, 15,643; Oats 17,241; Rye, 4,195; Corn, 30,325; Potatoes, 20,194. Number of pounds of Cotton gathered, 750,640; Wool, 6,073; Wax, 1,581; Tobacco, 31,416; Rice, 1,765; Tallow, 4,341; Soap, 36,427. Number of tons of Hay, 34. Number of sides of Upper Leather, 1,956; Sole ditto, 1,731. Number of Tanneries, 6. Number of barrels of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, 170. Number of Rope Walks, 260; Produce, $240; men employed, 290. Value Carriages and Wagons manufactured, $2,375; men employed, 12. Number of small arms manufactured, 282; men employed, 9. Number of Retail, Dry Goods, Grocery, and other Stores, 7. Capital invested, $23,400. Number of Flouring Mills, 4; amount of Flour manufactured, 800 bbls. Grist Mills, 57; Saw Mills, 14.

In relation to the statement in a late Observer, that Judge Strange had fined a man $1000 for whipping a free negro, the Carolinian says,—

"The Observer has been misinformed. We have the best authority for saying that Judge Strange never, but once, during his services on the Bench, imposed a fine of $1,000, and that was in Edgecomb, in a case where the person was convicted of manslaughter only, when, had the full rigor of the law been enforced, he would have suffered for *murder*."

This is a surprize to us. We had the statement from a gentleman of high standing, who was himself a member of the Legislature when the memorial was received, and who was consulted by the Committee to which it was referred. The memory of one or other of the gentlemen is treacherous, for an imputation of intentional misstatement would be altogether unjust to either.

THE MAIL ROUTE.—The Wilmington Chronicle makes the following remarks on the article which we lately copied from the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle, complaining of the failures of the mails, and proposing a united effort to restore the great mail to its old route through Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw &c:—

Some of the statements are calculated to deceive the public as to the condition of the Great Southern Mail, in regard to regularity, &c. We can speak with assurance of at least that portion of the Great Southern Mail Line, embraced by the contrat of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, extending from Weldon to Charleston, a distance of three hundred and twenty miles. On their line of Rail Road, 166 miles in length, there have been within the seven preceding months but eight failures of the Mail from North to South, when it was delivered to them at Weldon from the Northern Roads; six of these were owing to snow storms. We have not been able to ascertain the number of failures of the Steam Boat Mail hence to Charleston for the same period of time, when the mail was so delivered as above, but understand, that during this month there have been but four absolute failures, and two of these were in consequence of accidents to the boats, and not to "stormy weather," or the "difficulties of navigation." When it is considered that March is one of the most boisterous months of the year, this regularity in the passage of the boats may well excite surprise. Within the same time, that is March, the Mail has been delivered *eleven times in Charleston so much within contract time, as to expedite it twenty-four hours to Augusta.* This may be understood by the explanation that the Augusta Cars go out of Charleston at 7 o'clock, 1½ hour *before* the Wilmington Company is bound by contract to deliver the Mail at Charleston—which is 8½ o'clock—and that eleven times, *or more than a third of the time*, in the month of March, this Company delivered the Mail before seven o'clock. There is, according to the present schedule and the arrangements of the Charleston and Augusta Rail Road, necessarily a delay of the Mail for twenty-hours in Charleston, unless the Wilmington boats anticipate their contract time an hour and a half, or more, which is of course optionary with them.

But what cause of complaint is there, either at Columbia or elsewhere on the former Great Mail route! There is now a Daily Mail, by stage, running on that route from Raleigh to Columbia, and we know of no reason why letters and papers destined for those sections should not go by that Stage Mail. We presume they do, and if so, certainly the inhabitants of those towns have a good reason to find fault with the delays and irregularities (supposing they occur,) of the Mail through Wilmington destined altogether for the South of Columbia.

The paper from which the above extract is taken does not state how many times per week the Great Southern Mail used to fail when transported in stages on the route through Columbia. Had that been done the public could then have made up its unbiassed judgment as to the relative claims to sustentation of the two routes.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER TROY, ESQ.—This highly esteemed gentleman and officer, died at Wadesborough on the 20th ult. after a few days illness. The following proceedings of his brethren of the Bar, speak in terms of merited eulogy of his personal and professional character:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Elizabeth-town, Bladen, March 29.*

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar, at present in attendance at this place, the Honorable John M. Dick was called to the Chair, and Arch'd A. T. Smith was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. John D. Toomer, and John D. Eccles, Esq. were appointed, who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Providence has seen fit to remove from among us our friend and professional brother, ALEXANDER TROY, Esq., late Solicitor for the 5th Judicial District, by a most unlooked for visitation: and whereas, we, a portion of the Bar of North Carolina, happen to be at the Superior Court of Law for the County of Bladen, (being one of those embraced in his late circuit,) when the afflictive intelligence reached us, we have assembled to condole with each other, his family, and his country, on the mournful event:

*Resolved, therefore*, That while we bow in humble submission to the parental hand that has dealt the blow, we yet deeply deplore the very sudden death of our friend and professional brother, ALEXANDER TROY, Esq., as a loss to his country, to his family, and to ourselves: That we cherish the liveliest sense of his public and private virtues: That we cannot but remember his fidelity, his industry and ability as a public officer, tempered with a mildness of manner, and a benevolence in action, which rendered the criminal law under his administration, both respected for its justice and revered for its mercy: That we cannot forget that gentlemanly and kind deportment which drew from each and all of us respect, esteem and affection: That we mourn one of the brightest links riven from our social circle, and reflect with the deepest regret, that the wit that cheered us, the conversational powers that delighted and instructed us, and the benevolence that warmed our hearts with a sympathetic flame, are no more.

*Resolved*, That in the expression of our sorrows, we do not forget to sympathize with his bereaved widow and children, and other relatives, who have sustained a loss which no one else can duly appreciate.

*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the family of our deceased friend and professional brother.

JOHN M. DICK, *Chairman.*
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Secretary.*

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Advertiser and Chronicle will please copy.

The Post Office recently established in Montgomery County is called Pounding Branch, and not Bounding Branch, as formerly stated; and the Postmaster is David Wright, instead of Hiram McKnight.

Letter to the Editor, dated

LUMBERTON, March 29, 1841.

*Mr. E. J. Hale—Dear Sir:* The Term of our Superior Court has just expired—Judge Dick presiding. The only capital case which came up for trial, was that of Dick, a slave, who was tried for a rape committed on a white female, and acquitted. Our Court wound up its session with some degree of novelty. On Friday evening, after Court adjourned, a man who had indulged pretty freely in the use of the ardent, made a furious attack upon Judge Strange, A. A. T. Smith and John Winslow, Esqs., and A. Davis, Clerk of the Court, without any known cause whatever, and we are happy to say, without serious injury to either of the gentlemen, save some pulling whiskers, cravats, vests, &c. As a matter of course, the Grand Jury returned next morning a true bill against the belligerent, upon the evidence of the gentlemen attacked. He was called before the Court, and submitted. After the Attorneys and Clerk gave their evidence to the Court, Judge Strange appeared as counsel for the defendant, expressing his forgiveness, and recommending the prisoner in the strongest terms to the clemency of his Honor. He was fined $6 in each case, and so the matter went off.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Hogan, Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, *vice* Samuel Hackleton, removed.

Jacob De La Motta, to be Receiver of Public Money at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

Return J. Meigs, to be Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Asher Robbins, to be Postmaster at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island.

James Watson Riley, Register of the Land Office at Lima, Ohio.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Levi Lincoln, District of Boston and Charlestown, *vice* George Bancroft, resigned.

Joseph Eaches, Alexandria, D. C., *vice* George Brent, removed.

*The Receiver Generalship.*—We learn, although it is not so announced in the *National Intelligencer*, that the nomination of Dr. Jacob De La Motta, as receiver General, was made in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Joseph Johnson, the late incumbent. That worthy, useful, and public spirited citizen, we are authorized to say, would not have been removed by Gen. Harrison.—*Charleston Courier.*

*The Campaign commenced.*—The Whig Candidate for this Congressional District, Dr. James S. Smith, has been on a visit to our County the present week, and has been cordially greeted by his political friends.—It will be seen from the proceedings in this paper, that at a numerous meeting of Whigs, held in this City on Tuesday last, to respond to the nomination of the District Convention, the selection of that body was *unanimously* ratified. Doctor Smith seems in fine spirits, and fully able, mentally and physically, to undergo all the fatigues of an arduous campaign. He is determined to do *his* duty—let every Whig be nerved by a like resolution.

We are glad that Dr. Smith will have a *gentleman* to contend with, the late representative having backed out, to give way to Judge Saunders, who is the nominee of the Opposition.

Both Candidates yesterday addressed the People to a late hour.—*Raleigh Register.*

*A Cheering Sign.*—Out of eight Loco Foco Members in the last Congress from North Carolina, *six* have declined standing a Poll at the ensuing election. We regard this as a most cheering indication of the political condition of our State. The chances of success must be doubtful indeed, when a Loco Foco incumbent gives up his seat in Congress. It is probable, that others may be found hardy enough to offer in the place of these disheartened champions of "Democracy;" but they will, in most instances, be influenced by the same motive which induced the honest Hibernian to fight, viz—*to show that he was not ashamed to be whipped!—Ral. Register.*

It is believed the Post Office Department is in arrears about a million of dollars. Its affairs are in utter confusion. It is now confessed on all hands that Mr. Kendall grossly neglected his duties, and that Mr. Niles knew nothing about them. The Department could not have sustained itself three months longer under the former administration of its affairs. Mr. Granger has a hard task of it; how he will acquit himself remains to be seen. I have great confidence in his energy and business habits. As for the Treasury, it is as empty as an old Egyptian tomb from which the last mummy has departed. It will be ascertained that we have a national debt of some forty millions. The Locofocos left office at the right time. The old ship of state was swamped. We will wait and see if the Whigs can save her before we accord them any praise.

*Washington Correspondence N. American.*

*Old Subscribers.*—The Hartford Courant, the oldest paper but one in New England, recently had a subscriber pay for the paper the forty-ninth time, having taken it during that long series of years. The father of the same individual had taken the same journal the twenty-seven preceding years. These old subscribers, like friends of mature growth, are objects for the proprietor of a newspaper to contemplate and admire.

*More Forgeries.*—We are pained to announce another evidence of moral delinquency in a public man. *C. F. Mitchell*, member of Congress from Niagara District in New York, has been detected of forgeries and has fled to Texas. Before he left New York, he addressed a letter to the Courier, and Enquirer, pleading a good former life in extenuation of his conduct, and closing with the following paragraphs. Wretched man, to involve an innocent, confiding wife and children in his baseness and ignominy! The following paragraphs conclude his letter:

"I write this calmly, early in the morning, after a sleepless night. What my feelings are no one can imagine. I have before me a path environed with imminent peril. I shall be a murderer all the days of my life in an unknown land, leaving behind me friends and kindred that are nearer and dearer to me than my own heart's blood, who must all share in the disgrace which attaches to me. I leave behind me my wife and children! May God throw his protecting arm around them, is all that I can say. Am I not punished sufficiently severe for all that I have done! Why death to me were absolute relief, but I cannot embrace it. I have canvassed the whole ground over carefully. There were three alternatives presented to me.

"To remain and meet my fate in the eyes of all who know me, to commit suicide, or to flee the country. I have decided upon the latter and for the single reason that I may possibly yet live to rescue my name from every stigma which rests or shall rest upon it.

"C. F. MITCHELL.

"N. B. I shall be pursued no doubt, but it will be useless. I shall not be brought back; for if I were to be overtaken I have provided myself with two *contingent friends*, either of which will spare me the mortification of being brought back like a felon. Death were under any circumstances preferable to *that*."

FROM THE LONDON POST.

*Wanted, A Widow.*—An extraordinary and ludicrous scene took place yesterday morning, in Tower-street, at the corner of Markelane. A resident there having occasion for a housekeeper to superintend his domestic affairs, he advertised in the papers of Monday for "a widow and her daughter, to take charge of a tradesman's house, and to cook for him." The wages were stated to be 30*l*. per ann., with coals and candles, &c., and application was directed to be made between eleven and three yesterday. Before the clock struck eleven the widows began to arrive, and the street was soon rendered impassable by the number of fair ones crowding toward the house, and in a few minutes the advertiser's shop and parlor were filled with women struggling to gain the attention of the advertiser, and clamorously setting forth their qualifications for the situation.

A report soon got wind that he had advertised for a wife, and people flocked from all quarters to see the ladies in search of a husband. The widows—young, middle-aged, and old, the thin and the stout, the dark and the fair, some in weeds and others gaily attired, and many poorly but decently clad; continued to arrive, and were greeted with laughter and shouts by the mob, who gave free vent to their jokes as the widows arrived and departed. At length the confusion became so great that a posse of the city police were sent for to preserve order, and afford a free ingress and egress to the applicants.

About twelve o'clock when the crowd was very dense round the house, a cab drove up, from which stepped a very handsome widow and her daughter, who had come from Essex to answer the advertisement, and were received by the mob in a similar rude manner, amidst cries of "Do you want a husband, marm?"—"He's a good looking man!"—"What fortune have you got?" and other exclamations. The widow and her daughter, seeing the position of affairs, immediately retreated and drove off. The widows continued flocking to the spot, and the mob increased till about three o'clock, at which time it was calculated that upwards of 600 females had applied for the situation.

We understand that the largest distillery in New York, and probably in the Union, is about to be suspended. The progress of the temperance reform, especially among the Irish, is using up all such establishments.

*North American.*

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 14th ultimo, Mr. SPENCER CALICOTT of Mississippi, to Miss SELENEY SPENCER, daughter of Mr. Elijah Spencer.

In Bladen county, on Thursday evening, the 1st instant, by Jas. Robinson, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McDONALD to Miss LOVEDY McMILLAN, all of that county.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. MARY ARMSTRONG, in the 98th year of her age. She was the oldest resident and the oldest inhabitant of the place.

Also, on the 27th, Mr. JOHN G. MARSHALL, Mr. M. being senior Lieutenant of the "Raleigh Guards," and an advanced member of the Masonic Fraternity, his Military and Masonic brethren united, in paying the last sad tribute of respect to his memory, by attending his remains to the Tomb.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Schr. Congress from New York. 25. Schrs. Groton from Waldoborough, Regulus from New York. 26.—Brigs Despatch from Philadelphia, Wallace from New York; Schr. Armor Patton from Philadelphia. 27.—Br. Schr. Experiment from St. Thomas, Schrs. Hero from New York, Brutus from ditto, Norway from Porto Rico. 29.—Brigs Morning Star from Nassau, N. P., Baltic from St. Croix; Schrs. Ann Maria from New River, Grandee from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Brig Monhegan for Jamaica; Schr. Charles E. Thorn for New York. 27.—Br. Brigs Peruvian for Demarara, Haidee for Yarmouth, N. S., Br. Schr. Clyde for Yarmouth, N. S., Schrs. Temperance for Falmouth, Mass., Wm. Hart for New York. 28.—Br. Brig Maitland for St. John's, N. B., Brig Belle for New York. 30.—Br. Brig James for Nassau, N. P., Brigs Albert for Porto Rico, Morning Star for New York; Schr. Regulus for N. York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 7.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 | a 50 | Lime, | $2½ | a $2½ |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 | a 45 | Lead, bar, | 8 | a 8½ |
| Bacon, | 7 | a 8 | Mackerel, | | none. |
| Beeswax, | 25 | a 26 | Molasses, | 27 | a 30 |
| Butter, | 12½ | a 15 | Oats, | | a 30 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 | a 10 | Oil, Linseed | 85 | a 00 |
| Coffee, | 12½ | a 13 | Nails, cut, | 6½ | a 7 |
| Cotton, | 7 | a 10 | Powder, keg, | $6½ | |
| Cotton Yarn, | 20 | a 26 | Rags, | 2½ | |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 20 | a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 8½ | a 12 |
| Corn, | 60 | | Lump, | 16 | |
| Copperas, | 3½ | a 4 | Loaf, | 18 | a 20 |
| Candles, F. F. | 17 | | Salt, | 75 | |
| Flour, new | $5 | a $6½ | Sack, | $1 90 | a $2½ |
| Feathers, | 35 | a 37½ | Tallow, | 10 | a 11 |
| Flaxseed, | 90 | a $1 00 | Tin, box, | $13½ | |
| Hides, green, | 4 | a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 3 | a 5 |
| dry, | 12½ | a 14 | Wheat, | $1 | a 00 |
| Iron, | 5 | a 5½ | Whiskey, | 28 | a 30 |
| Lard, | 7½ | a 8½ | Wool. | 15 | a 20 |

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 1.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 25 a 27; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—March 31.

Bacon 7 a 8½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7½ a 10; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 10. Corn 62 to 70. Flour 6 to 6 50.

Cotton at New Orleans 8½ to 10¾. Total receipts [illegible] 7816 bales, against [illegible] to same [illegible] ear.

Cotton at Charleston 9 [illegible] ce

Flour 5 25. Sack Salt $1 to 1 25.

☞ A Meeting of the Whigs of this County is requested at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 10th day of April; at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Rockingham on the 20th day of April, to select a candidate for Congress.

*March* 24, 1841.


## NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Also, a good assortment of

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

All of which are offered on accommodating terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

*April* 7, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*April* 3, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS,

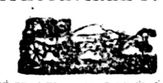
—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*April* 6, 1841. 44

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & HALL, *Proprietors.*

*April* 6, 1841. 44-tf.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE DAILY LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw being changed to a tri-weekly Line, the Proprietors have a quantity of Horses left on hand, which they would be glad to sell on reasonable terms. The Horses are both good and gentle, and suitable for family use. Those wishing to purchase, will please call on J. C. BLOCKER, of Fayetteville.

*April* 6, 1841. 44-1w.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Robeson county are hereby informed that Mr. John A. Rowland, as heretofore, will attend to the business of my Office when I am absent therefrom.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., C. S. C.

*April* 6, 1841. 44-1w

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note made by me to a man calling himself —— Joiner, for Seventy-five Dollars, payable in January next, as I am determined not to pay said Note. It was fraudulently obtained.

JOHN McNATT.

*Robeson County, April* 6, 1841. 44-1w


LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville on the 1st of April, 1841:—

A.
William Allen.
W. P. & D. T. Averett.
James N. Alford.

B.
Duncan Buie.
J. M. Beasly.
Peter Bolton.
Thomas J. Bulla.
Arch'd Buie.
Elizabeth Bradley.
D. Buie.
Zadoc Baker.
Matthew Branch.
D. Battle.
Silas Biglow.

C.
Daniel Core.
Neill Campbell.
Arch'd Currie.
John Campbell.
James W. Cromartie.
James R. Chasen.
Daniel Clark.
Evander Calvin.
Colin Campbell.

D.
J. S. Dunn.
Rev. Tho. F. Davis.
Absalom Davis.
Mary Daniels.

E.
Hiram Edwards.
Mary A. Evans.
George W. Ellis.

F.
George Fitch.
Owen Floyd.

G.
Saluda Gee.

H.
Jesse Holmes.
W. H. Harrison.
John Hair.
John Holly.
Reddick Holly.

J.
A. M. Jackson.
John D. James.
Travis Jackson.
Donald Johnson.
Ed. Jennings.
Samuel Jones.
Owen Jones.
Joshua Jessup.
Nathan Jones.
Levi Jones.
Wm. Jackson.
Ab'm Johnson.
Augustus Jordan.

K.
Harriet Kelly.
Timothy Kirk.

L.
Hardy Layton.
Sylvester Lane.
Wm. Murchison.
Robt. W. Lancaster.

M.
John Mitchell.
Cynthia Mills.
Duncan Munn.

Mc.
Catharine McNair.
Donald A. McMillan.
John H. McNeill.
James McKethan.
Angus McDonald.
Benjamin McGee.
Duncan McNeill.
Neill McGregor.
Ann McCormick.
Elenor McDuffy, 2.
Hugh McLean.
Neil McDonald.
Hector McNeill.
Daniel McMillan.
William McDugald.
Murdock McLeod.
D. L. McMillan.
Angus McGill.

N.
Lucy Newsom.

O.
Richard Overby.

P.
M. A. Patterson.
Etheldred Porter.
Mary Poarch.

R.
Emily A. Russ.
William Ralston.
John Ray, (Tailor.)
Duncan Ray, (Hatter.)
John Robinson.
John W. Rouse.
Gibson Rollins.

S.
James M. Smith.
Angus Shaw.
Samuel Shaw.
Daniel Smith.
Abram Scott.
Thomas Strother, 2.
James Smith.
William Smith.
William J. Smith.
William Sexton.
Thomas Smith.
E. H. Sheppard.

T.
Newsom Terry.
Ellen Templeton.
Sarah Turner.
Peter Turner.

W.
John Word, 2.
Daniel Williams.
J. T. C. Wilder, 4.
Hiram Wright.
Wm. R. Watkins.
Thos. L. Whitlock.
Wm. A. Wilkins.
Penny Ward.
Duncan P. West.
Neill Wilkeson.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

## POETRY.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### HOME.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tortured age and love exalted youth.
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isle, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to the pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of land supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend:
Here Woman reigns the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel-guard of love and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fire side pleasures gambol at her feet.
"Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?"
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home.

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be my plan of distribution:

I would will to the whole world truth and friendship, which are very scarce.

I would give an additional portion of truth to editors and lawyers, traders and merchants.

I would give to physicians, skill and learning.

To clergymen, zeal, disinterested piety.

To lawyers, merchants, brokers, public officers, &c., honesty.

To old women, short tongues and legs.

To young women, common sense, large waists and natural feet.

To servants, obedience and honesty.

To masters, humanity.

To farmers, punctuality and sobriety.

To old men, preparation for death.

To young sprouts or dandies, good sense, little cash, and hard work.

To old maids, good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.

To old bachelors, a love for virtue, children and wives.

The above we clip from an exchange paper, without knowing to whom the authorship is attributable. Whoever it may have been, we are sorry he did not write a codicil to the will and bequeath to all newspaper subscribers a disposition to pay in advance, or at least not to take a paper for a year or two, and then run away without paying for it. We have had several instances of this kind since we have been publishing a paper here, and are very much disposed to furnish a black list as a warning to others.—*Highland Messenger.*

It is a most discreditable fact that there are not a few persons in this enlightened country who protest their inability to take even a weekly newspaper. They cannot afford the expense, they say, but, at the same time, are indulging some useless and expensive, if not vicious habit, some little pet folly, which costs them each year perhaps ten times as much as the yearly expense of a valuable newspaper. The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question for the cogitation of such penny-wise individuals: "If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?"

*Take Heed.*—Let those who are looking to Gen. Harrison's administration for an immediate fruition of blessings and benefits, remember (should they fail to experience them,) the condition of the country at the time of his accession, and they will dispel the insidious intimation that he will "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

Let them remember that he commenced his administration with a deranged currency, a bankrupt treasury, a deficient revenue, a national debt, involved foreign relations, and a protracted savage war, and they will be satisfied that he has much to undo before he can scatter those blessings around us, which the experiments of the last twelve years have dissipated to the winds of heaven.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

*Stealing on Credit.*—A farmer in this State, was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One after another, was missed from the flock, without any solution of the mystery—until at last, his suspicions rested on one of his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, each one was entered on the book against the suspected man, and the price carried out. At the end of the year, the bill was sent to him—and without making any words on the subject, he prudently paid it. Another year passed, and the absence of a great number of sheep had added numerous items to a new bill, which was presented, as on the year previous. This time, however, the lover of mutton demurred—and insisted on its being reduced: protesting that he had not taken an eighth part of the number charged to him. But the creditor insisted upon every farthing. "Well," said sheepy, "if I must pay, I suppose I *must;* but the fact is, some scamp has been *stealing on my credit.*—*New Haven Register.*

*Cayenne Pepper Saw Dust.*—The St. Louis Bulletin of the 4th inst. says: "A gentleman of this city, yesterday, brought us a bottle containing a quantity of *bay wood saw dust* which he had bought for Cayenne pepper. The dust is so near the color of real Cayenne that the best of judges would be deceived. To render the deception still more certain, a small sprinkling of Cayenne is found upon the top of the counterfeit. This beats wooden nutmegs and wooden hams "all hollor." Dealers in Cayenne pepper will do well to examine a little before they purchase.

One half of the money wasted in carrying on the Seminole war, would have purchased up every Indian in Florida, removed and settled them in their Western home, cut a ship canal across the Peninsula from St Augustine to the Gulf, and made the whole cultivatable portion of the Territory one immense and fruitful Cotton field, rice plantation, or sugar estate, as the Government might prefer.—*Pearl Eagle.*


## RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

**500** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c..

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841.* 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

## MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

*Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841.* 36tf

## NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

## NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

*February 23.*

### *Received per Steam Boats,*

**55** BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—*In transit*—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*January 26, 1841.* 34-tf

### Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price in Jars $3, in bottles $1.

*January 25.*

### French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine,* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840.* 13tf

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*January 26, 1841.* 34tf

### Loco Foco Friction Matches.

**50** GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840.* 14tf

## FOR SALE.

**20** HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Land Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*February 9, 1841.* 36-tf.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

*Feb'y 1.*

# NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

# DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

## GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

## CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
*Green Street*

November 19, 1839. 72tf

## NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm. Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
*Surviving Partner.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 26tf

## SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

### *Real and Personal Estate:*

The Brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street, now occupied by G. McMillan.

Undivided half of Lot and Tenements on Market Square, occupied by P. P. Johnson and Joseph Hollingsworth.

Dwelling House and Lot on the Court House Square, lately occupied by W. Winslow.

A Lot on West side of Green Street, joining R. C. Belden's, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

Two vacant Lots on South side of Bow Street.

A Tenement on Market Square, occupied by E. L. & W. Winslow, under lease.

A Lot and improvements on Ramsay and North Streets, occupied by John Hopkins.

A vacant Lot on Ramsay Street, North of W. B. Wright's residence, about 5 acres.

Forty acres of Land on the East side of Ramsay Street.

Two vacant Lots on Moore Street, in rear of A. Lamon's.

Undivided half of 206 acres of Land joining the Summer Residence of Jno. Huske.

Undivided half of Lot on Cool Spring Alley, joining A. A. T. Smith's residence.

Tenement on the West side of the road, near Dr. Gilliam's Summer Residence.

Residuary interest of W. Winslow in the Lands and improvements occupied by him.

Undivided fourth of Lot on the River, below Hall & Johnson's Wharf.

Undivided half of Campbellton Ferry and Landing, formerly Lord & Dickson's Ferry.

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.

Twenty-one Shares of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Eleven Negro Slaves.

Two Carriages, 1 blooded Colt, and other chattels.

Five Pews in the Episcopal Church.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church.

Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } Trustees.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

*Fayetteville, March 8, 1841.* 40ts

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust I will sell at Auction, on the 15th day of April next at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square lately occupied by Neill Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

*Fayetteville, March 9, 1841.* 40ts

## KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

*March 1.*

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS, the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October 20.* 59-tf

## Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER.
ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, June 9, 1840.* 1-tf

## ☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

*Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.*

## DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

### *Wonderful Cure of Consumption.*

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.* 56tf

## An highly important caution to the Public.

*"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.*

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING.

*Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.*

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

*Nov. 16.* *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

*City and County of New York, ss:*

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

*Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.*

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

*The principal symptoms were*—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

*Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.*

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond,

January 1, 1839. 26-aw1Y

## FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department, or Second Class, | $8 00 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 00 | " |
| French Language, | 10 00 | " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 | " |
| Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, | 25 00 | " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 00 | " |
| Use of Piano, | 3 00 | " |
| Incidentals, | 50 | " |

G. SPENCER.

*August 1, 1840.* 9tf

## SWAIM'S PANACEA.

*For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;* White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Y pd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

### *Harrison's Specific Ointment*

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May 1, 1840.* 96-1Y

## SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will in most instances restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

16-1Y pd] [illegible]

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds*

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It produces a gentle and healthy perspiration, corrects morbid and pernicious sweats, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those symptoms which indicate diseased lungs yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably applied, and it restores the patient to the bodily health that wasting disorder, the consumption, in its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hay street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powders for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c., which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by persons who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are regarded by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe, from my own experience, and from the use of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is commended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
*Principal of the Donaldson Academy.*

*Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.*

### Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a digest of the Statute and Common Law, all the necessary FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

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ARE confidently offered to the public, the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy is derived from that experienced by himself and many others. It is an established fact that obstructions of the Liver and Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpid and irregular state of the Bowels. These if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are the benefits to be derived from these pills, which are offered for sale by the subscriber, with directions accompanying each box. They were prepared by him as the composition of an eminent physician, who has successfully studied and treated such complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Sr.

*Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.*

*Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.*

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and can cheerfully pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also seen their effects frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

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*May 1, 1840.* 96

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